

New York Tribune

BY HORACE GREELEY.

"I desire you to understand the true principles of the Government. I wish them carried out—I ask nothing more."—HARRISON.

OFFICE NO. 30 ANN-ST.

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, JULY 1, 1841.

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PRICE ONE CENT.

THE NEW-YORK TRIBUNE

Will be published every morning, (Sundays excepted), at No. 30 Ann-street, New-York.
And delivered to City Subscribers for One Cent per copy.
Mail Subscribers, \$4 per annum in advance; otherwise \$5.

TO THE ADVERTISING PUBLIC.

It is the hope of securing a wide and general Advertising patronage, and of favoring our friends by the insertion of their notices at the following reduced rates, viz:

For each advertisement of	50 cts.
Ten lines or less (over six), first insertion	25 "
Do for each subsequent insertion	15 "
Do for six insertions, or one week	\$1.50
Do for twenty-five insertions, or one month	\$5.00
Longer Advertisements at equally favorable rates.	
For Five lines, half the above rates; Two lines, one-fourth of the rates—payable in all cases in advance.	

For The Tribune.

STATE PRISON LABOR.—Mr. Editor: Sir—Your correspondent, who subscribes himself Marcus Antonius Brown, in an article in yesterday's Tribune on State Prison Labor, defended the prevailing system on the ground of its being a means of restoring the criminal to honesty and virtue, and that the mechanic will break through one of the absurd rules of society, which supposes a man to be the worse for having been incarcerated in a prison. But I would ask, why must the mechanic, more than any other class of citizens, stand alone in offering to the liberated criminal the right hand of fellowship? If the only motive for instructing them is that of restoring them to society and giving them the means of support, why not educate those who are endowed with a higher order of talent for some liberal profession, making them lawyers, physicians, or even ministers of those pious sciences? But one might say there is danger in placing them in such situations, there being doubts as to the genuineness of their reformation. But does not this objection apply with nearly as much force to the mechanic as to the professional man? It is a fact that cannot be controverted, that the majority of the inmates of our State Prisons are men who have been early nurtured in scenes of vice, and by lives of infamy and continual association with crime become insensible to any feeling at all allied to virtue—outsiders from society—

and by some act openly perpetrated against the laws of their country they at last receive the merited penalty of their crimes. Supposing these men to be willing to work when liberated, are they the proper associates of the honest mechanic? Is the man whose whole life has been spent in scheming villany and debauchery—whose only reformation consists in having, as a part of his punishment, been made to acquire a trade, and afterward use it as a means of support fitted to be the instructor or companion of the apprentice, whose principles, yet unfixed, may be most perniciously acted upon? The mechanics in this country are generally men of worth and integrity, and, however much they and their occupations may be sneered at by our Aristocratic Republicans, there are among them men who possess as nice a sense of honor and as true dignity of character as can be found among any class of men, and they will never submit to the degradation of being made to associate with men who have outraged the laws of both God and Man, unless those men exhibit a superindication of reformation than that of being willing to labor for their bread.

But in another point of view the effect of State Prison Labor is most pernicious. It is in depressing the wages of the mechanic, thereby depriving him of a part of the means necessary to the support and education of his family.

Fair competition is a spur to trade, but a competition unequal as that of State Prison Labor tends to discourage the mechanic, degrade his art, and bring into contempt those who have heretofore maintained a respectable standing in society.

If time permitted, I should be glad to pursue this subject further, as it is one of most important interest to the mechanic. I cannot close, however, without saying that some sleepers will take up the subject, and never leave it until the mechanic is protected from the evils committed upon him by the present system of State Prison Labor.

Yours, C. R. B.

City Intelligence.

Reported for the New-York Tribune.

BOARD OF ALDERMEN.—This Board assembled last evening for special purposes.

PAPERS FROM THE BOARD OF ALDERMEN.
Resolution and Report concurred in.—In favor of assuming certain contracts for water pipes, which had been made by the Water Commissioners.

Petition of a large number of inhabitants of the 4th Ward, complaining of that Ward being infested by large numbers of infamous characters, and asking for an additional Police Officer.—referred.

Reports.—In favor of regulating and paving South-street, &c. In favor of extending the easterly and westerly piers in Peck Slip; concurred in.

Resolution.—For the appointment of a Committee on the subject of the City Police, in accordance with the Mayor's Message.

The resolution was objected to on the ground that the permanent President of the Board was not present, and that it would not be courteous to him to appoint the Committee in his absence. The resolution was consequently lost, and the Board adjourned to Wednesday, the 7th inst.

COURT OF SESSIONS.—Before Judges Lynch and Noah and Aldermen Lee and Pollock.

The People vs. Joseph L. Lewis. In addition to what

Continued from the Tribune of yesterday.

was stated before it was proved that Messrs. Chase and Wright (who were not at Lewis' house with the party who went there with, and after Underhill, to effect the arrest of Lewis) merely acted in their professional capacity as lawyers, or counsel for Hulseman, and tendered their advice, whatever it was, as such. That several other charges preferred by Lewis were untrue as to the action of the parties concerned; that Justice Gilbert Merritt, who attended at the tavern where Lewis was brought, did so, not as a party but merely in his magisterial character to take and receive the recognizances that might be entered into and did so take them in one case and that he was not at the house of Lewis, or any way concerned in the conspiracy imputed to him and others, and which was not established by proof and only inferable from the facts and the numbers who were drawn to the spot. There was no mock trial as was charged.

It was, however, proved for defense that the defendant was arrested in his house at the late hour and in the manner mentioned, some forty or sixty persons being in his house, and that he was treated roughly and abused with violence and with outbursts of Underhill, the arresting officer, and by Mulford and some others—he (Underhill) saying he was Sheriff, though he was only a constable, deputed for the purposes of the arrest.

It also appeared that Lewis was a man of imputed wealth—a freeholder in the country at that time; was perfectly respectable himself, and could have been arrested as well before night as afterwards, as he openly went every morning from Hoboken to New-York, and back in the evening before dark, crossing publicly in the ferry-boat. It was, therefore, proved to be unnecessary to resort to any extraordinary means to effect his arrest at a late hour of the night, and to take him several miles to prison. It was further proved that Messrs. Wright, Chase and Mulford followed on to Hackensack soon after Lewis was lodged in Jail there, to notify the Sheriff to be careful how he bailed Lewis on a Sunday on a civil suit, and to be cautious what bail he received. The testimony against Lewis was principally that of witnesses accused by him in his affidavit of having maltreated him at his arrest in his house, or of conspiring to effect it by the instrumentality of others. It was also proved for the prosecution by Underhill that he did not use any of the profane oaths or the violence imputed to him by Lewis in making the arrest, and that all the proceedings relative thereto were conducted

with as much decorum and order as possible, but that Lewis was violent and greatly excited on the occasion.

As before stated, part of the facts were proved and part of them disproved, and much contradictory testimony was adduced on the trial.

The case was very ably and eloquently summed up by Messrs. David Graham and Charles O'Connor for defense, and by Messrs. James T. Brady and James R. Whiting, (District Attorney,) for the people. Judge Lynch charged the jury yesterday, at considerable length, as was considered rather favorable for the accused, and the jury retired yesterday afternoon at three o'clock.

After an absence of five hours the jury returned into Court, and stating their utter inability to agree, were discharged. One of the jurors was so much exhausted by his nine days' imprisonment in the jury-box, that he had to be taken from the door of the jury-room by the officers and kept in the open air for a long time before he could recover strength sufficient to resume his duties.

The jury were then discharged from further attendance, and the Court adjourned for the term. The next term will commence on Monday next.

POLICE OFFICE.—A haul.—On Tuesday night Justice Merritt of the Police, with Aldermen Franklin and Assistant Alderman Murphy, of the Seventh Ward, aided by Mr. Thompson, the Street Inspector, Harman D. King, Lower Police Marshal, and some watchmen, proceeded to what is usually denominated the Hook, in Walnut-street, and arrested 23 of the frail and vile female inmates of the houses of infamy there, charged with disorderly conduct, vagrancy, &c., all of whom were lodged in the watch-house. Yesterday morning they were brought before the Police magistrate, and after an examination eighteen of them were, upon sufficient proof adduced, sent to the Penitentiary for from two to six months each, as vagrants and disorderly persons. A few such hauls will relieve that section of the city from much of the moral pollution that now oppresses it.

Stealing boots.—Matthew Galway was arrested and sent to prison yesterday for stealing a pair of boots from the store of Henry Newell, No. 163 Chatham-street.

Stealing rings and money.—Rosannah Williams was yesterday arrested and committed to prison for stealing two finger-rings, worth \$5, and \$1.50 in money, from Ellen, the wife of Joseph Taylor, of No. 34 Mulberry-street, on the 23rd ult. One of the rings was found on her person.

CORONER'S OFFICE.—Death by Accident.—The Coroner held an inquest at the house of Isaac Lewis, No. 164 Ludlow-street, on the body of Mahlon Thompson, aged 21, a native of New-Jersey. Deceased was a carpenter in the employ of Mr. Lewis, a builder, and while aiding in spreading a canvass sail over the removed roof of house No. 3 Third street, between 6 and 7 o'clock in the afternoon, the rope he had hold of parted and he fell from the corner of the wall on which he stood on the roof of a piazza and thence to the ground, a distance of about thirty-five feet. He died almost immediately, and was removed to the house of Mr. Lewis, Verdict—died in consequence of injuries received by accidentally falling from the wall of the building No. 3 Third-street.

Also on the body of an unknown colored man aged about 35 years, of powerfully athletic frame, who was found in the Hudson river at American Pier, between Spring and Charlton streets. He was clad in a white shirt with a Navy uniform collar, flannel under-shirt, canvas pants, no shoes or hose, and a bundle of clothing, including a waist, in which were a uniform jacket, pair of socks, blue pants, and a pair of shoes, and a pair of pumps. In his pocket a cloth, stained with the name of G. C. Brown, No. 459. Verdict—found drowned.

Also at the office No. 34 Water-street, on the body of John Williams, aged 40, a native of this city, and a seaman, who died with a disease of the lungs, not having had a physician.—Verdict accordingly.

Also at the office Nos. 83 and 89 Croton Water Works, on the Kingsbridge Road, near the 3rd stone, on the body of an unknown man, found dead by the roadside near that stone. He was seen on Sunday in a meadow hard by, in a state of intoxication, and when found had only two cents in his pocket. He appeared to have been a poor, drunken loafer. Verdict—Died of intemperance and exposure.

Yours, C. R. B.

JAMES R. SWAIN,

PRINTER,

16 JOHN-ST.—THIRD STORY. je23 1f

CHARLES A. PEABODY,

ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW,

25 STATE ST.—THIRD STORY. je21 1m

VINCENT L. DILL'S

FIRST PREMIUM

STEREOTYPE FOUNDRY,

No 128 Fulton-st., (fourth story) New-York. je19 1f

THOMSONIAN.

The Bowery Thomsonian Medicine Store,

No. 43, OPPOSITE THE THEATRE. je19

J. M. TICE,

Fashionable Hat and Cap Warehouse,

No. 9 Bowery, N.Y. Wholesale and Retail. je15 1m

CHEAP FOR CASH.

ROBINSON,

DEALER IN

Housekeeping Hardware and Cutlery,

222 Bowery, between Spring and Canal-streets. je21

J. F. LEMING,

ATTORNEY AT LAW, MINISTERS OF DEEDS,

No. 27 DeKalb-st. je23 5m

SUPERIOR WHITE LEAD,

For sale at the Office of

THE BROOKLYN WHITE LEAD COMPANY,

No. 160 Front-st., N.Y., and No. 85 Front-st., Brooklyn, L.I.

je22 1m

PRINTED LAWS AND BUSINESS.—Just received

a large and complete assortment of Printed Laws and

all qualities and styles, and for sale cheap, some as low as 10 cts. a yard.

Also, a good assortment of plain and striped Jackonett Swiss, and

other Muslins. M. HULSE, 122 Grand-st.

je29 1w

CHLORIDE OF LIME.—200 casks of Boyds superior

Chloride of Lime for sale by

ERSE & BROOKS, 61 Liberty-st.

je15

NEW AND SPLENDID HAIR DRESSING

SELLS establishment, so long and favorably known to the citizens

of the United States, and New-York in particular, as one of the best

in the above line, has since the first of May, been considerably

enlarged to meet the increased demand, and is now a well known

place to all who desire to have their hair dressed in the most

desirable manner, and in the most comfortable and convenient

place, and at the lowest price. American, English and French

assistants being employed, will make it a superior resort for gentle-

men of all nations, as well as citizens, who may require their hair cut

or dressed in any of the above fashions. Also light elastic WIGS and

SCALPS, without metallic springs or clasps, of CHARLES RIDG-

WAYS celebrated manufacture, superior to all others in the United

States. N. B. The

Southern trade supplied

at 22 5m

SHARON SPRINGS PAVILION.

SCHOTTLARIE COUNTY, N.Y.

THIS AMPLIOUS HOTEL will be open for the reception of visitors early in July. It is located on the verge of a cluster of villages, Cherry Valley, Cooperstown, Schoharie, Esopus, Springville, Fort Plain, Canajoharie, Fonda, and others, and commands a view of the Mohawk Valley and into Vermont, New Jersey, and the Catskill Mountains. The house is a large and comfortable one, and is situated on a beautiful spot, high, picturesque and desirable.

It is within a few hours ride of Albany, Troy, Saratoga Springs, Schenectady, Utica, &c. It is easily accessible, either from Canajoharie or Fort Plain, on the Albany and New York Railroad, where the stages leave daily, on the arrival of the cars, or by the Turnpike from Albany to Cherry Valley, by daily stages, being about forty-five miles West of the city of Albany.

The rides in the vicinity, the numerous villages, extensive views, neighboring caves, and romantic scenery, with the delightful fishing in Otsego Lake, are among the many attractions offered to those seeking in the heat of Summer either health or pleasure.

Added to these advantages, the pure, clear waters of these Springs, greatly resembling those of the White Sulphur Springs of Virginia, have been proved to be highly efficacious in Rheumatism, Catarrhs, and Dyspepsia, and are, in some respects, medicinal and healing properties unsurpassed and believed to be unequalled by any in the United States.

From a Certificate of a recent analysis, made for the Proprietor, by one of the most eminent Chemists in this country, Dr. Chas. of New-York, the following results have been obtained from one gallon of the water.

Sulphate of Magnesia	42.40 grains
Sulphate of Lime	11.02 "
Chloride of Sodium	2.24 "
Hydrochlorate of Sodium	1.10 "
Hydrochlorate of Potash	1.10 "
Vegetable extractive Matter.	16.91 "

Sulphurated Hydrogen Gas. 16 cubic inches.

Warm, Cold and Shower Bath, furnished at all times, either of the mineral or of the pure water, and every attention given to the stay of visitors agreeable.

ISAAC G. WILLIAMS,

Sharon Springs, N.Y., June 1841. je23 3w 2w 1YAC

PROPOSED AMENDMENTS TO THE CONSTITUTION.

STATE OF NEW-YORK, Secretary's Office, June 17, 1841.

Pursuant to the directions of the annexed resolutions of the Senate and Assembly, and in conformity with the provisions of the Constitution, the following proposed amendments to the Constitution having been agreed to by a majority of the members elected to each of the several Houses, are hereby published for the information of the electors of the said State.

JOHN C. SPENCER, Secretary of State.

STATE OF NEW-YORK.

IN ASSEMBLY, May 21, 1841.

Resolved, That the following amendments to the Constitution of this State be proposed and referred to the next Legislature to be chosen, and that the Secretary of State cause the same to be published in one newspaper in each of the counties of this State, if there be one, or in some newspaper published in each of the counties, as an election, pursuant to the provisions of the first section of the eighth article of the said Constitution.

The fifth article of the Constitution is hereby amended so as to read as follows:

ARTICLE FIFTH.

Section 1. The judicial power shall be vested in the Court for the trial of impeachments and the correction of errors, the Court of Chancery, the Supreme Court, such other courts of co-ordinate jurisdiction with the Supreme Court, not exceeding two, as may be constituted by law, in conformity to the amendment to the Constitution in cases of impeachment, and an appeal from a decree of the Court of Chancery, or any other court of co-ordinate jurisdiction, shall be made to the Supreme Court, or any other court of co-ordinate jurisdiction, as may be provided by law.

Section 2. The Court for the trial of impeachments and the correction of errors shall consist of the President of the Senate, the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, and such other judges of the Supreme Court, or any other court of co-ordinate jurisdiction, as may be provided by law.

Section 3. The Court of Chancery shall consist of one or more judges, as may be provided by law, and shall have jurisdiction in all cases of equity, and in all cases of impeachment, and in all cases of appeal from a decree of the Court of Chancery, or any other court of co-ordinate jurisdiction, as may be provided by law.

Section 4. The Court of Chancery shall consist of one or more judges, as may be provided by law, and shall have jurisdiction in all cases of equity, and in all cases of impeachment, and in all cases of appeal from a decree of the Court of Chancery, or any other court of co-ordinate jurisdiction, as may be provided by law.

Section 5. The Court of Chancery shall consist of one or more judges, as may be provided by law, and shall have jurisdiction in all cases of equity, and in all cases of impeachment, and in all cases of appeal from a decree of the Court of Chancery, or any other court of co-ordinate jurisdiction, as may be provided by law.

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